

to attend a public barbecue on the 17th inst., to be given in celebration of the triumph of Whig principles and constitutional liberty so happily evidenced by the late elections in this state.

No event since the establishment of our independence can deserve commemoration more than the one which you propose to celebrate. It proves that there is a redeeming virtue in the people; that although during usurpation and flagitious misrule may obtain temporary ascendancy, yet the people at last will assert the true principles of the government, and restore all things to a sound healthy condition. Be assured, gentlemen, it would afford me very great pleasure to attend your celebration on the 17th, if business of an indispensable character did not prevent it.

I offer to you the following sentiment: "The Principles of Constitutional Liberty—As seen to North Carolina in 1835 as in 1776—May they ever continue to be equally valued, and maintained with the same firmness."

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

LEWIS WILLIAMS.

Messrs. Cadwallader Jones and others, Committee, &c.

FROM BURTON CRAIG, ESQ.

Salisbury, September 8th, 1835.

Gentlemen.—Yours of the 30th ultimo, inviting me, in behalf of the citizens of the county of Orange, to participate with them on the 17th inst. in the celebration of the recent triumph of whig principles in this state, reached me a few days since. Engagements that may not be broken compel me to forego the pleasure I should feel in meeting them at the festive board on that day. The 11th of August was a proud day for North Carolina, and no one would be more gratified than I would in the celebration of the victory the whig party that day achieved. It is a source of gratification to me which I cannot express, and must be so to every whig in North Carolina, that the descendants of those who were the first to declare their independence of a foreign foe, on the 11th of August proved their attachment to the same principles by declaring their independence of a domestic gnat. This gratification must be greatly heightened by the reflection that the latter is a far more dangerous foe than the former, because it works in secret; because it stealthily attempts to undermine the pedestal upon which our liberties rest; while the other boldly made an assault upon liberty itself. The one was resisted because it was seen, because no veil was thrown over the daring outrage upon the rights of man; the other cannot be so easily resisted, because not so easily seen. A thousand veils have been thrown over it, and the potency of a name has prevented the timid from making any attempt to lift them, and expose to an injured people all the corruptions beneath. That this is not the creature of the imagination; that such a foe does exist; that this foe has for years been at work; that it has made secret assaults upon our liberties by attempting to corrupt and destroy the morals of the community, the great basis upon which they stand, none can deny who have looked with an unprejudiced eye to the workings of the miserable central cabal at Washington, who have wielded the destinies of this great Republic for the last few years. It was against this secret foe, operating upon the people with their own money, that we have been contending, and it is over this foe that we have recently so signally triumphed. It was not against Mr. Van Buren, Johnson and Spight, that we contended, except so far as they were the tools—the instruments with which this cabal worked; but it was against the cabal itself, backed by all the power and patronage of the federal government, that we had to contend.

It matters but little who is the President of the United States, so long as this state of things exists, and so long as the principles by which our rulers have been governed are in the ascendant. The root of the evil lies deeper; the body politic is corrupt; this corruption must be removed; a more correct set of principles must be adopted, or we shall gain but little in defeating Mr. Van Buren. We will be like the Fox in the fable of the Fox and Flies; we will only drive away one swarm who are nearly satiated, to be the prey of a more lean and hungry one. We must go further than the mere defeat of Mr. Van Buren, which though it will do much to bring about a better state of things, will not do all. The patronage of the Executive must be reduced; the public expenditure, which is four fold as much under this economizing administration as it was under Mr. Jefferson, must be reduced to the legitimate wants of the government. Just in proportion as we look to the federal government as the only source of power, wealth and distinction, in the same proportion must we become a corrupt people. So long as there is a market, so long as there are buyers ready to give high prices, those will be found, who unwilling to work for their living, are ready to sell themselves with all their influence. Degrading as it is, it is no less true, that this has been the case since the proclamation of the Van Buren party, that "to the victors belonged the spoils," and this will continue to be the case so long as the power to do harm remains in the Executive branch of the government.

Let us not then relax our exertions, but let us pursue our victory, until not only the state of North Carolina shall be redeemed from the corruptions of the principles of the "spoils party," but until the whole crew of

land pirates shall be driven from their strong places, and until they are occupied by the wise, the honest and good.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to present to the company that may be assembled the following sentiment, and accept for yourselves and those you represent, my best wishes for yours and their prosperity and happiness.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
BURTON CRAIG.

Messrs. Cadwallader Jones and others, Committee, &c.

Latest from Florida.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MORE INDIAN BUTCHERIES.

The steam-packet *Dolphin*, Capt. Pennoyer, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine. To the politeness of Capt. Pennoyer we are indebted for the following extra of the Jacksonville Courier, detailing more Indian barbarities of the most harrowing description, perpetrated mostly on females.

INDIANS—BUTCHERY—PURSUIT—ESCAPE.

Our townsmen who went day yesterday to the rescue of Mr. Higginbotham's family, as stated in our last, have just returned—themselves and horses jaded and looking as if they had a hard pursuit. They are the best and bravest of our men, and went with the expectation and determination to pursue and overtake and destroy these daring Indians.

Maj. Hart, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars, reports, that on Thursday about 10 o'clock, they reached the house of Mr. Higginbotham, which was attacked. There they found the two men (one of whom was sick) and the two ladies on guard, with guns in their hands. The Indians had not reappeared after their being beaten off before Mr. Higginbotham left to report to us in town. On a slight examination, they saw a number of bullet marks in the house, made by the Indian's shots—and saw the clothes of the younger lady, through which the ball passed, grazing the skin of her person. She had arisen early, and going out towards a branch for water, when the attack was made upon the house, between which and herself were the Indians. The Indians fired at her, and one ball passed her side so close as to cut through all her clothes but touched not her body. She ran to the branch and bent herself therein, and subsequently made her way into the house, past the Indians in safety. After a little time spent in search, the party under Maj. Hart found where the Indians encamped the night previous, not three-fourths of a mile from the house, and also the spot where the horses were tied while the attack was made on the house. From that spot our party took the Indians' trail. It struck the Tallahassee road, and these daring Devils kept the road for 10 miles, riding at full speed as their trail showed, till they came to Mr. McCormick's house, then occupied by Mr. John's and wife, on the road 18 miles from Jacksonville. Our party in pursuit reached this house about 4 o'clock, P. M. It was a smouldering pile of ruins. On examination, Major Hart states that they found the calcined bones of a human being burned in the house. A piece of the back-bone was found with some flesh upon it. The skull was to be seen, but at the touch it fell in and crumbled to pieces. The bones were mostly reduced to ashes. Near the house was a quantity of hair, to appearance that of a female. Thence the trail seemed to be still on the road, and our men pushed on with increased speed and anxiety, to overtake the murdering Indians. They expected to do so at the next house (Mr. Lowder's,) 7 miles ahead. On arriving there they found the house abandoned by the two females and their children who lived there, but unvisited by the Indians. The inmates had evidently fled in alarm, as the dinner they were preparing was still at the fire and warm, of which the party partook—and then, doubtful of the trail they were on, set out for Mr. Sparkman's, 4 miles distant. It was after night when they reached Mr. Sparkman's nor was it possible for them to determine whether they were on the trail or not. Great distress filled the house of Mr. Sparkman. There was Mrs. Johns—her arm laid open with a rifle bullet—a ball shot through her neck—and her scalp, so far as the hair extended over her head, shot horribly and manglely taken off—and she still alive! Good God! who can hear the bare recital of such deed, and not feel horror-stricken at the cold-blooded barbarity! Who can hear and not feel a thirst to revenge such outrage?

She was able to state the circumstances of the attack upon herself and husband. They were about twenty yards from the house, between 10 and 11 o'clock Thursday morning, when the Indians showed themselves by the corner of a fence close to them. The Indians fired and wounded Mr. Johns in the left breast. Both ran for the house, entered and closed the door. The Indians came up and fired on the house. They called out in English, and told them if they would come out they should not be hurt. The Indians looked in through the cracks (the house was made of logs) and told Mr. Johns and his wife to come out; but they did not consent to do so, but begged for their lives. The order was given in English to charge the house. The Indians burst in—shot Mr. Johns through the head—he fell, and his wife fell upon his body.

An Indian dragged her to the door, and said to her "hi-poo-cha," "go." She asked where, and pointed towards the head of Black Creek. At that moment she saw another Indian level his rifle—she threw up her arms—the Indian fired and the ball passing through the flesh of her arm, passed through her neck. She fell. The Indian came up—dragged her into the hall of the house (the house is what is called a double log-house) and then taking out her comb and tearing the string from her hair, scalped her. He did not tear the scalp off, but cut it as butchers take the skin from a beef. During this operation Mrs. Johns was sensible of what was doing. She saw the Indian's scalping-knife, and says it was a round pointed common butcher knife—she lay as if dead. The Indians plundered the house, taking a pair of portmanteaus containing \$100, and every thing of value—set fire to the house, and one Indian applied the torch to her clothes—left the house—gave a whoop, and hurried off in the direction, she thought from their noise, of the head of Black Creek. She felt the fire of her clothes upon one leg, and as soon as she dared to move so much, grappled in her hand a quantity of her own clothes blood, with which she put out her burning clothes. And then, when the Indians were out of hearing, she got up—saw her murdered husband's body unscathed and unmoved from the position in which he fell except the Indians had put one foot on the edge of a table. The house was on fire—she made her way out of it, fainting every few minutes. She reached the edge of a swamp—got some water and there lay down, unable to get farther. There she remained till 10 o'clock, P. M., when three men, Mr. Johns, the father of her husband, Mr. Lowder, and Mr. McKinney came along. They saw the burning house all fallen in except the corners of the logs, the body therein burned—and discovered her, whom they took to be an Indian at first, then a squaw. On advancing to her, what must have been the feelings of her father-in-law, to recognize in the butchered, bloody, almost lifeless woman, his daughter-in-law—and to know that the burned human frame in the house, was that of his son! These three men carried her to Mr. Lowder's and giving the inmates of the house the alarm, and taking them, the two females and their children, went on to Mr. Sparkman's—where our party in pursuit of the Indians, found them as above stated.

It was the trail of these men that was mistaken for that of the Indians. The Indians were all mounted and the trail was therefore easily mistaken. Mrs. Johns saw eight Indians and one negro—the negro was naked except a woollen slip he wore. She saw no horses and probably there were more than eight Indians as they would undoubtedly be very likely to leave some with their horses. It was now ascertained that the Indians had taken five horses from Mr. Eubank, one from Mr. Ratcliff and three from Mr. Johns whom they murdered, and also that our party was off their trail. It was not possible to follow the trail of horses in the night, and therefore our men encamped. Early in the morning they set out, and supposing the Indians turned from the left of the road, they struck into the woods in order to come upon the trail without losing the time of retracing their steps to the house where Mr. Johns was burned. They struck the trail quite early and followed it with all speed possible. They found where the Indians stopped to take a lunch as was supposed. They continued the pursuit to the head of Black Creek, where finding that the Indians, having, as was known, six hours the start on the day before, had travelled in the night, and that too, with great rapidity, as the trail showed. Our Townsmen with those who joined them making 20 in number, came to the conclusion that farther pursuit would be useless, and with disappointment and regret and reluctance gave up the pursuit and it being near night, on Friday they turned for home, and reached here to day.

The Indians rode with all the speed of their horses. Those they took were among the best in our County, and able to bear pushing. Our party had good horses and they pushed them in pursuit all that their speed and bottom would bear, but it was in vain. The enemy expected pursuit and therefore directed their rapid flight for the Nation, where it is supposed they arrived without stopping. It is presumed they made for Pay's Prairie. We had hoped that this daring party would have been rash enough to attempt to drive cattle before them. In that case our men would have pushed on till they overtook them. These Indians came in the same direction they took on their return. There were plainly to be seen here and there the remains of a trail, especially in the grass and by palmetto leaves gathered in several places where they stopped and probably encamped. It is thought they came in ten days or two weeks ago—during which time to the present they have been lurking about Brandy Branch where Indians have several times been seen. They have undoubtedly spied out this whole section and are now gone to report their intelligence, taking with them nine stolen horses and a woman's scalp. It is true this party of Indians were well mounted on fresh horses, but still the issue of the pursuit shows how almost impossible it is to overtake them, in their retreat after committing depredations. If they have a few hours only the start, they can reach the Nation in safety and mock pursuit. In truth a good portion of the movements of

the army (there are some bright exceptions) have failed of effect through tardiness and through want of a sufficient number of spies.

That these cursed Indians, so bold as to come within seven miles to commit their depredations, should escape from so ready, rapid and hot pursuit, and that too, from men of known bravery and promptness, and determined at every hazard to overtake and chastise them, gives us great mortification and pain. They did all that men could do, except running, only 30 strong, and without food or forage, into the Nation after them, which would have been folly and rashness.

Upon the arrival at Black Creek of the express sent to Maj. Pierce, he immediately ordered out three companies in different directions to cut off their retreat. The Indians undoubtedly passed near Kingsley's Pond. We understand a company went to that place on Friday evening, but saw neither Indians nor their trail. The companies returned Friday night without making any discovery. We are informed that on Saturday morning Major Pierce, at the head of 80 men, went again to strike, if possible, their trail, in consequence of the report of the mail carrier from this place, who arrived Friday night.

We pray that Maj. Pierce, to whom great credit is due for his prompt and vigorous exertions to intercept this banditti, may be able to fall in with them.

A letter to the Editor, under date of the 10th inst., late at night, from a friend, a Lieutenant, whose motto has been proved to be pure gold, thus closes:—

"The mail-carrier for whose fate we were quite anxious, has arrived, and information received from him has determined Maj. Pierce to set out in the morning at the head of 80 men to scour the country in the direction of Santa Fe and New river. Be assured that every exertion in the power of man will be made to capture or destroy these savages. If we ever strike the trail they are ours."

God grant that the next intelligence from that quarter may be, that this party of desperadoes is cut off; but the speed of their flight forces us to suspect that they have escaped, in spite of all the exertions made to overtake and intercept them.

Office of the Georgian,
Savannah, Oct. 1, 1835—13 M.

STILL LATER FROM FLORIDA.

By the steam packet *John Stoney*, Capt. Freeland, from Jacksonville, we have received the following letter and slip from our attentive correspondent.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Georgian, dated.

JACKSONVILLE, (E. F.) Sept. 28.

"Gov. Call, with between 1800 and 1900 men, consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers and the citizen soldiers of Middle and West Florida, was to cross the River Suwannee on Monday or Tuesday last. The Governor intends marching immediately for the Nation."

Gen. Jessup, with 1000 Regulars and 600 Indians is either at Tampa Bay or the mouth of the Outhatcheechy."

MORE INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

JACKSONVILLE, (E. F.) Sept. 28.

The mail carrier from Tallahassee, who arrived last Saturday evening, states that on Friday last, he met a man nearly naked, and almost dead with exhaustion near Ocean Pond, between Alligator and Suwannee. This man, named Hunter, said that on Wednesday morning of last week, about fifty Indians attacked a house near Orange Pond, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Uplgrove and himself, all advanced in age. Mr. Uplgrove was killed. Mrs. Uplgrove fled from the house through a back-door. Mr. Hunter says he saw four or five Indians running close after her, having shot at her without stopping her flight. She was undoubtedly taken and killed by her pursuers.

Mr. Hunter managed to escape to a pond, and into it as far as he could. The Indians surrounded the pond, and remained on guard for him till nearly daylight the next morning, when they left, doubtless supposing their intended victim was drowned. Near 24 hours did Mr. Hunter remain in the water with no part but his face out, so that he could breathe. In this way he eluded their vigilance, and after the departure of the Indians, he left the pond and endeavored to make his way to the nearest post, where he was found by the trail-rider. He had been without food from Wednesday morning till Friday.

The mail-rider assisted Mr. Hunter along till meeting with two individuals going to Alligator Fort who took the suffering man under their protection.

Some gentlemen arriving in Town yesterday report that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Uplgrove have been found. Here was in a pond where she had been shot. His was mangled and seven or eight bullet holes through it. A light wood knot was lying near with hair and blood on it, with which the Indian had beat out his brains.

This is another instance in our vicinity of Indians committing barbarities upon females.

It is supposed by some, that these Indians were Creeks, on their way to join the Seminoles, and the same band committed the outrage on Mr. Johns. This is quite probable as that party made a singular escape. The passes by Kingsley's Pond were guarded by Major Pierce's and in fact he strung his men from Black Creek almost to the Santa Fe Bridge, and yet no trail of that party was discovered. They may, on finding their way guarded, have turned their

stern north and in order to direct attention in that direction so that they might make their escape southward.

Latest from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—We have this moment learned by an arrival from Galveston, Texas, the following information from that quarter. The election there has resulted in the elevation of Houston to the Presidency, and Lamar to the Vice Presidency. Another attempt, which proved unsuccessful, has been made by a Spaniard, of the name of Payson, to resume Santa Anna. Upon being examined, he stated that he was employed for the purpose by the Mexican Consul of this city; this, however, is doubtless void of all foundation.

The armed Texian coh. Terrible had taken several Mexican prizes, which were sent in for adjudication.

The Texian army, about 3000 strong, had removed their encampment to the Garretts, near Matagorda Bay.

It was generally rumored in Mexico that the new Commander in Chief of the army of operations against Texas, would be either D. Anastasio Bustamante or General Bravo, the former has the best prospects of being named.

Proclamation from Gen. Samuel Houston to the Citizens of Texas:

From reports which have reached me, I am induced to believe that our situation is unusual; some Cherokees, with the native Castilians, have returned to the Cherokee village from Matamoras, and say that the Indians of the Prairie and a Mexican force are about to attack this portion of Texas. The counties of San Augustine, Sabine, Tanshaw and Bexar, as well as Nacogdoches, will forthwith organize the militia of each county. The following requisitions are made to sustain the United States force at this place, until reinforcements can arrive at this place from Gen. Gaines, viz: Sixty-four from San Augustine, fifty-six from Tanshaw, fifty-six from Sabine and 33 from Bexar. The troops will repair to this place with the least possible delay, and report to the Commanding General as soon as they arrive.

This call is made through the Judges of the several counties and must be regarded as the law of the land; the troops will only be detained a few days, so soon as Gen. Gaines can send reinforcements to this place they will be discharged.

Let arms and ammunition be brought; at least one hundred rounds are requested. The Commander-in-Chief will be with the foremost of Texas. If they have to meet an enemy all the men of Texas must have their arms in order—to have liberty, so must be watchful.

SAM. HOUSTON, Com. in Chief.

Characteristic Anecdote.—Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, in a late speech at a public dinner in that State told the following anecdote:—

"Mr. P. said when he first went to Congress he was on very intimate terms with the President. On one occasion he accompanied him and Mr. Van Buren to the Central Course, to witness a trial of speed between Belmarie and Emily. When the former was brought on the course, he appeared very festive. The old man became very much excited—his whole soul was engrossed in the sport that was just about taking place. He placed himself erect in his stirrups, and speaking to the trainer, said—"Boy hold that horse—don't let him run this way—you should break him of such tricks—I could break him in an hour. Here, Mr. Peyton, stand here and time—there is but one proper place to time—Mr. Van Buren, get behind me, that horse will run over you." "And," said Mr. Peyton, "Van got behind the old General, and there, fellow-citizens, he has been ever since."

Taking the Reins.—During the last session of Congress, General Jackson, upon one occasion, made a visit to the Capitol, in Mr. Van Buren's buggy—the Vice President acting as charioteer. When about giving Mr. Van Buren was detained a few moments behind the General, in adjusting something that had got out of order about the harness. The General, of course, held the reins, whilst the Vice President was thus engaged. As the little man was about to resume his place alongside his patron, and just as the President was handing him the ribbons, Mr. Clay passed by with another Senator. Looking up at the Vice President, with an easy smile, an expressive gesture of the arm, and in a voice to be heard all around, he exclaimed, "taking the reins, I see, Mr. P."

Lynch.—Judge.—An attempt was made on the 6th ultimo, in New Orleans, to Lynch Judge Bermudez, of that place. It appears that the Judge had given a decision, admitting some prisoners to bail in the sum of \$15,000, contrary to the wishes of the mob. A number of young men, on the following night, repaired to his house, for the purpose of inflicting ignominious punishment upon his Honor, but he appears to have defended himself most manfully—John C. Eagon, and John Bailey, jr., two respectable young men, were killed by the Judge on the spot; another man by the name of Florida, has since died of his wounds. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict "justifiable homicide" was the result. The persons arrested at the house of the Judge, have been admitted to bail!

The People of Maryland are in a state of great excitement, consequent upon the revolutionary movement on the part of the Van Buren Electors of the Senate of that State, who have determined to break up by violence, their State Government, under the miserable pretence of a reform—a reform which is equally desired by the Whigs as their opponents, and would certainly have been effected in a constitutional way, due time for deliberation had been allowed. A great meeting was held in Baltimore on the afternoon of Monday, whose proceedings were characterized by solemnity and determination. It was one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in that city. General Wm. McDonald was in the Chair, supported by Vice-Presidents John McKim, Jr., Solomon Etting, John Johnson, Luke Turner, Robert D. Mitchell, Wm. H. Conckling, Jacob Wells, Abraham Botta, Samuel Hoffman, John Gibson, Joshua Wall, and Joseph W. Patterson, Esq.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, John V. L. McDonald, Esq. offered an Address and Resolutions, which he sustained in a strain of unsurpassed eloquence and force. He was followed by David Stewart, Esq., who moved their adoption in a speech fraught with noble and republican sentiments. They were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions declare "that the nineteen Electors of the Senate, in their refusal to elect that body, in our judgments have betrayed the express command of our Constitution; have disregarded a high public trust, involving the very continuance of Government, and the security of our persons and property; have committed a high misdemeanor by their wilful abandonment of a high public duty, to the discharge of which they stood pledged by the acceptance of it, and merit the severest reprobation of the people of Maryland, and of the friends of liberty, Order, and Good Government, throughout the Union."

The other resolutions are in the same spirit; denouncing the usurpers as DESTROYERS, who have furnished all claim to the title of Reformers, heartily commending the twenty-one Electors, who are still in session, to the confidence and affection of the People of Maryland, and exhorting them to persevere in the honorable path of their public duty. One of the resolutions expresses a great deal in as few words as possible, viz: "Resolved, That we are FOR Reform, and AGAINST Revolution.—*Net. In.*"

A large meeting of "The Constitutionals" of Allegany county, in Maryland, was held at the Courthouse in the town of Cumberland, on the 24th inst., at which the Whigs presided. B. S. Pigman, Esq., made an exposition of the object of the meeting, which was to express the sentiments of the People in relation to the recent revolutionary proceedings at Annapolis. The resolutions, adopted without a dissenting voice, are in a tone of calm resolution. Highly approving of the course of the twenty-one Electors who refused to be coerced with or to palter with their duty, the Meeting declared their readiness, at the risk of their lives and property, to sustain the Constitution and the Laws of the State; and took measures for organizing the People in the several districts of the county, so far as to be ready at the first warning to carry into effect such measures as may be deemed most advisable to protect the rights of property, and to preserve the Liberties of the People.—*ib.*

A Case in Point.—In 1799, the Electors for President and Vice President in Pennsylvania were chosen by the Legislature. It so happened that the Federalists had a small majority in the Senate, and the Democrats a much larger majority in the House, which would give them the ascendancy on joint ballot. In this state of the case the Federalists refused to meet in joint ballot, unless the Democrats would divide the electoral vote with them; preferring that the State should lose her vote for President, to the election of Mr. Jefferson. Wise counsels ultimately prevailed, and the Electors were chosen.

Singular Coincidences.—When, in 1787, the Legislature of Pennsylvania had before them a resolution for calling a Convention to deliberate upon the proposed Constitution of the United States, the minority endeavored to defeat, or, as they said, to postpone the passing of the resolution by absenting themselves from the House. That minority consisted of nineteen members. In the debate on that subject, a member, Mr. Clymer, remarked that three years before, a similar secession had taken place; that the same number of members, namely, nineteen, had then absented, and there was the same number of laws ready to be compared on the table. The seceders from the Maryland College of Electors are also nineteen. In the Pennsylvania case two of the recent members were brought to the House, *solens solens*, by the citizens, but with as much respect as the occasion would allow, and a very amusing debate took place on the question whether they were present or not. The resolution, however, was passed, the Convention called under it, and the Constitution accepted by an overwhelming majority of the People.—*United States Gazette.*

A HARD contest.—The candidates for the Sheriffalty, in Stokes county, at the recent Election, were Messrs. Stone and Flynt.—*Raleigh Register.*



Charlotte:

Friday, October 14, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUVOS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

Whig Electoral Ticket:
1st District, ALFRED WILSON, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDREW MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
3d " Wm. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILLES, of Robeson.
5th " JOHN L. LAMON, of Rockingham.
6th " JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TURNER, of Cumberland.
8th " Dr. JAMES B. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANN, of Wake.
10th " Dr. WILLIAM FRANK, of Franklin.
11th " Wm. W. COMBAY, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
13th " Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Hatteras.
14th " HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, of Lenoir.
15th " JEREMIAH FRANKS, of Duplin.

Election the 10th of November.

67-Saw.—We learn from the Salisbury, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, and Yorkville papers, that Snow fell in the neighborhood of those places during the cold spell we have had for a week or two past. The weather has moderated here very considerably.

67-The Maryland Elections.—The Election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland took place throughout that State on the 3d instant. Our Washington papers bring only the following returns:

BALTIMORE CITY.
James (Whig) 3,502 Richardson (V. R.) 3,336.
Thompson 3,428 McLean do 3,793.
Average Van Buren majority, 399.

Just one month ago, the Van Buren majority at the Baltimore Election, was 1,641 votes!

ANAPOLIS CITY.
T. B. Alexander (W.) 129 Robt. Welch (V. B.) 140.
Jas. H. Calhoun do 154 Sprigg Harwood do 137.
At the September election, Mr. Harwood, who is one of the "glorious nineteen" Electors, beat his opponent by 19 votes. The election turned, it is said, upon his conduct.

Prince George County.—H. L. Comb, (W.) 778; R. Ghieslin, (W.) 776; Wm. H. Tusk, (W.) 773; B. L. Gantt, (W.) 730; R. Day, (V. B.) 631; B. B. Scott, (V. B.) 625; T. Baldwin, (V. B.) 589; T. B. Crawford, (V. B.) 549.
Average Whig Majority, 173.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.
Brown 1,914 Worthington 2,308.
Ely 2,506 Stowers 2,178.
Ridgway 2,172 Orrick 1,773.

HARTFORD COUNTY.
Whigs. Van Burenites.
Billingale 1,181 Mansley 1,343.
Gough 1,154 Nelson 1,196.
Boyd 1,148 Forward 1,146.
Jewett 936.

[The election of Mr. Gough is considered a great triumph, he having voted for the "indemnity" last winter, on which account the strongest personal exertions were made against him. The vote is as full as was ever taken in the county, and is conclusive that Hartford is against Mr. Van Buren.]

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
The Whig ticket succeeded throughout. Complete returns not received.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
No Van Buren ticket run; notwithstanding which, the Whigs polled more votes for their ticket than they did at the September election.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Whigs. Van Buren.
Kreisher 1,695 Mann 2,005.
Nesbitt 1,640 Lovingsley 2,008.
Van Buren 1,636 Reich 1,988.
Witmer 1,438 Gaither 1,684.

[Two districts to be heard from, which at the last election gave 10 Van Buren majority.]

KEST COUNTY.
The Whig Ticket elected, but complete returns not received.

CALHOUN COUNTY.
Whigs. Van Buren.
J. Ford 1,121 Comings 1,258.
Parker 1,174 Henderson 1,234.
Barnard 1,104 Pierson 1,211.
Broughton 1,119 Taylor 1,332.

67-The Pennsylvania Elections.—The Election for Inspectors and Assessors, took place throughout that State on the 30th ult. As far as heard from, they have gone in favor of the Whigs. The result of this election will not show the strength of the different parties, and from it no calculation can, with any certainty, be made as to the result of the Presidential Election. In the borough of Carlisle the following is the result:

For Inspector.
Angely, (Whig) 193.
Gould, (Van Buren) 144.

For Assessor.
Faust, (Whig) 190.
Bell, (Van Buren) 147.

HERE COMES NORTH MIDDLETON.—We have carried by a large majority in this township, a township in which we have heretofore been always defeated.

THE ELECTIONS OF FRIDAY LAST.
Elections for Inspectors took place on Friday last, in the unincorporated Townships and Districts of the County of Philadelphia. As was anticipated, there was nothing like a party struggle anywhere but in Germantown; indeed, in most of the townships, not one-fourth of the voters attended the polls. In Germantown, however, the contest was conducted with all the zeal and spirit that usually characterize more important elections; and nearly as many votes were polled in that township as in all the other townships and districts combined. Our political friends behaved themselves nobly, and carried their candidates

by a majority every way sufficient. We learn that our opponents were on Saturday earnestly endeavoring to revive the spirits of their followers, by telling Münchhausen stories—of "a victory in Roxborough" and "a triumph in unincorporated Penn!" The truth is, that in Roxborough all parties joined in supporting the same candidate. The consequence was, that they were elected with little or no opposition; and we are assured, are quite acceptable to our friends as to the enemy. As observed before, however, there was no contest in any section of the county except in Germantown, and there the Whigs carried the day.
The Whig majority in Bristol is 11 votes.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

67-Dr. Joel B. Sutherland, late member of Congress from Philadelphia county, has slipped the Van Buren collar, and has been formally excommunicated.

67-The President of the United States returned to the City of Washington on the 1st instant, from his visit to Tennessee, and is said to be in excellent health.

George M. Dallas, a lawyer of some eminence in Philadelphia, has written a most disorganizing letter to a Political Committee in Pennsylvania, which is bringing on his head the denunciations of every supporter of the Constitution. Mr. Dallas boldly contends in his letter that the State Convention, which is to assemble in 1837, will have power to cancel and annul the charter which the Legislature of Pennsylvania granted, at its late session, to the Bank of the United States. This is monstrous doctrine indeed; and if carried out, we may make a bundle of our Statute books, and consider the ever-changing whims of popular opinion as the supreme law of the land. We have long been approaching this point, and when such men as Mr. Dallas prostitute themselves for party purposes and encourage anarchy and lawlessness, we may expect soon to reach it.—*Rel. Reg.*

Michigan.—An election was held in Michigan for fifty Delegates to the Anti-Slavery Convention, to assist or dissent to the proposition of Congress relative to the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, with the boundary prescribed, &c. Sufficient returns had been received at Detroit, at the latest dates, to show a large majority against assenting to the proposition of Congress. So that Michigan will have no Senator or Representatives in Congress at the next session, nor any vote in the coming election of President and Vice President of the United States.

ET HEC IT WORKS.—The United States Gazette says:—The result of Mr. Dallas's letter, and the "ragging off" of the "glorious nineteen" of Maryland, may already be fairly estimated as a net gain of five thousand to the Whig cause in Pennsylvania, and the work is still going on. The farmers of the interior are enquiring whether their titles are safe, and whether it is best to revolutionize yet, as the Van Buren men do in Maryland. Never did the public opinion move steadily and effectively commend the presumed chalice to the lips of those who prepared the ingredients, than it has done in the case of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

THE COTTON GROWTH AND TRADE.

The following statements taken from a recent publication, will convey some notion of the astonishing increase in the consumption of Cotton and of the wealth of which it is the source to the United States. When in addition to the facts here stated, the daily augmentation of the manufactures of the United States is considered, the value of cotton lands becomes almost appreciable.—The clothing of half the universe is no mean staple, particularly when that portion of the nation which cannot grow the material finds occupation for a great mass of its population in manufacturing or conveying it.—*Net. Gazette.*

No branch of manufacture has made such inconceivable progress in modern times as cotton weaving. This has not arisen from any protection of Government, or from the uncertain and capricious acts of legislation, but from the nature of things, and the inventiveness and activity of manufacturers. Cotton is cheaper to produce and easier to manufacture than flax, and has always, therefore, been, for some purposes, preferred. In Great Britain in the year

| | |
|------|---------------------------|
| 1787 | 4,000,000 lbs. were spun. |
| 1805 | 19,000,000 " |
| 1812 | 61,000,000 " |
| 1830 | 137,000,000 " |
| 1836 | 163,000,000 " |
| 1839 | 273,000,000 " |

The value of cotton goods amounted, in the year 1789 to about 230,000, now (official value) to 40,000,000. In the year 1833, 337,000,000 lbs. were imported into England from North America:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| From Brazil, | 29,000,000 |
| From Turkey and Egypt, | 987,000 |
| From other countries, | 1,965,000 |
| From the English colonies, | 33,000,000 |
| North America exported in 1781 | 100,000 |
| 1833 | 330,000,000 |

The price of a pound of cotton wool varies from 4s. to 1s. 6d.; but has fallen considerably (like many other things) since 1816.

There are now 1154 cotton mills existing in England. Water-power to the amount of 10,000 horses, and steam-power to that of 30,000, are employed in them: 250,000 persons are directly, and one million and a half are indirectly, engaged in them. The seven counties in which the cotton manufactures are the most flourishing, in the year 1753 contained only 791,000 inhabitants; in 1831, 2,753,000. There were exported to

Plain Cotton Goods. Col'd Goods.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Russia, | 2,750,000 | 279,000 |
| Germany, | 16,227,000 | 34,951,000 |
| Italy, | 34,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Brazil, | 36,000,000 | 33,000,000 |
| Turkey, | 15,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| China and East India, | 35,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| North America, | 13,000,000 | 18,000,000 |

Health of the City.—No new cases of Small-pox or Varioloid have occurred for the last three weeks. Not a case now exists in the city. All those persons who were placed in the Hospital, are well, and have been discharged therefrom.—*Rel. Reg.*

A N.Y. D. Senator to leave from N.Y.—Hon. Elmer Shapley, now U. S. Senator, has been nominated by the Governor of Maine as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, vice Albert K. Farris, now a Comptroller of the U. States Treasury. Mr. Shapley will make an excellent Judge; as a politician he was altogether out of his element.—*N. Y. Express.*

A contrast.—The third volume of Jefferson's Works contains the following extract of a letter written by that illustrious individual, while President, to Gov. McKean, of Pennsylvania. It is particularly in point at this moment, when attempts to influence State Elections are so frequent on the part of the General Government.—*Reg.*

"One thing I will say, that future interference with Elections, whether of the State or General Government, by Officers of the latter, shall be deemed cause of removal, because the Constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be enfeebled by the enormous patronage of the General Government."

What an intelligent set of fellows the Editor of the Raleigh Standard would make out the people of some parts of North Carolina to be! Among the many exercises of invention whereby he endeavors to show that the Governor's election was not a fair trial of the strength of parties, he declares that the friends of Judge White "even conceded, in a distant part of the State, where the people were not familiar with the names and politics of the candidates (!) to represent Governor Spright as the candidate of the opposition (!!) and General Dudley as the candidate of the administration party (!!!) and that "administration men voted against Spright for this reason, and this reason only."

Truly this veracious journal, to whom the Globe and Richmond Enquirer, and their multiplied echoes, look for authentic accounts from the old North State, must have been sorely put to it for a decent apology for the recent defeat of the Van Burenites, when its inventive faculties could contrive nothing better than this. We trust the people will, at the polls, bear in mind this insult offered to them by the party's pop-gun at Raleigh.—*Sen.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR A SINGLE TERM.

It has been questioned by some whether, in the article published in the Press of the 13th ult., we were fully justified in saying that Gen. Harrison stood pledged to serve but ONE TERM, if elected President, and to prevent his name from being used, under any pretence whatever, as a candidate for re-election. To put this question at rest, we may say, that we are personally authorized by Gen. Harrison to confirm the statement we have heretofore made. He fully accedes in the opinion expressed by Gen. Jackson on this subject in 1828, and believes it should become the settled practice of the country, whether the Constitution should be amended to that effect, or remain as it is.—*Ohio People's Press.*

Express Mail.—The N. Y. Jour. of Commerce says: "We learn from Washington that between Philadelphia and New York there is to be no express mail, the Postmaster General having agreed with the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company to carry two mails per day between the two cities." We are informed by the Fredericksburg Arena, that Mr. James A. Beckham, of that place, is the contractor between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and is to receive \$13,065 per annum. The mail is to be carried at the rate of 10 miles per hour. This arrangement is to commence on the 15th of November.

Horrible Murder.—One of the most revolting murders on record, was committed in the City of New York, corner of Livingston and Essex streets a few days since, on the body of Mrs. Alice Ackley, by her own husband, Samuel Ackley! It seems the monster affected his fiendish crime by impaling his wife alive, with a long sharp instrument.

Small Pox.—We learn that it is very generally reported, that our village is suffering severely from this loathsome disease. This is not true. A disease has prevailed to some considerable extent in the gold region, which by some has been called the small pox. No case, however, has occurred within 10 or 15 miles of Rutherfordton. Notwithstanding this disease has been in the country for near four months, only three deaths have happened from it; one infant and two very old and infirm negroes. It is more than questionable whether a single case of genuine small pox has occurred in the county.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

Referring to the notice in the London papers of the death of Bishop White, and the comparative mediocrity of his salary, the United States Gazette beautifully and truly says: "Bishop White enjoyed a revenue beyond a monarch's command—his daily income was beyond human computation. If he went forth, age paid him the tribute of affectionate respect, and children rose up, and called him blessed."

Good and true.—When General Harrison was bidding adieu to his Washington friends, at the District line he said he rejoiced that "where collars are manufactured, there are so few to wear them."

We are concerned to hear that Judge Norwood was taken sick at Bertie Court, and has been unable since to attend to the

business of his Office. It is considered doubtful, whether he will sufficiently recover to attend any other Court on the Circuit.

The King of France has appointed M. Edward Pontas to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States. Mr. Serrurier, the late Minister, goes in the same capacity to Rio Janeiro.

DIED.
On Tuesday the 30th ult., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of Alfred Russell in Greene County, Capt. JOHN MAYBANT in office of the late Intimacy War; under the gallant Paul Jones, a good upwards of 74 years. The deceased was, when quite a youth, a midshipman under the command of Paul Jones and received a wound at the taking of the Serapis.—*Knoxville Register.*

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patente, at the
Office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pot, 1 dollar.—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 1547

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1836.
For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropped off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by the amputation of the hand.
The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent for weeks and months together. He has been actively well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

Ten Dollars Reward.
LOST, on the 29th September, either in Charlotte, or between Charlotte and the 10 Mile post on the Wadesboro' road, an old Morocco Pocket Book, containing two five dollar bills, and a number of notes.—Among the notes were the following:

One on John Wilson for \$200; one on Samuel Blair for \$50; one on Andrew McLean for \$19; one on Joshua Kiker for \$11; one on James McCall for \$10; one on Thomas Dulin for \$9; one on Thomas Dulin, Jr. for \$5; two on Saml. Woodall, one for \$5, the other \$5; two on Wm. Simpson, one for \$2.50, the other \$2; one on Jesse Joiner for \$5; one on Danl. Hall for \$5; one on Wm. Pfeiffer for \$4; one on John Q. Lemmonds for \$4; one on Ross Justice, of Cabarrus county, for \$15; one on Clement Carlew, of Anson county, in favor of Isaac Orr, for \$12.40, with a credit of \$1; one on Jesse Rodgers, of Anson county, for \$3; one on order on Franklin Edmunds, in favor of John Orr, for \$18, with a credit of \$4; one on John G. Lemile for \$6; one on Hugh Forsyth for \$5; one on John Forsyth for \$1.75; also a number of other papers of no use to any one but the owner.—Any person finding the above Pocket Book and returning the papers, shall have the \$10. All persons are forewarned trading for any of the above notes.
Oct. 7, 1836. 416 HUGH WILSON.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold on the premises, the first day of November next, in the lower end of Iredell county, that valuable Plantation on which John Sloan, Esq., dec'd, lived, containing about 200 acres. The land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and all kinds of grain, with a large and commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-houses. It is considered one of the best farms in the lower end of Iredell county; but any person having it in view to purchase, and wishing to see the land, it will be shown by applying to the subscriber, near Mount Mourne, Iredell county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
October 8, 1836. 417 SAM'L L. SLOAN.

LOST,
IN Charlotte, on the 7th instant, a Due Bill on Dr. Longstaff, payable to the subscriber, for \$10 37. Any person finding the same, and returning it to me or to S. Nowlan, shall be suitably rewarded.
Oct. 8, 1836. 416 WM. ROBERTS.

NOTICE.
ON Thursday, the 20th instant, I will expose to Public Sale, on my Plantation in Cabarrus county, all my Stock, Horses, Hay, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Farming Utensils of every kind, One set Blacksmith Tools, and One Plantation Wagon.
I will also offer a pair of Gray Horses, well matched and well trained to harness. Terms made known on the day of sale.
Oct. 11, 1836. 419 WM. F. ALEXANDER.

\$25 REWARD.
STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the town of Charlotte, on the 9th inst., a BAY MARE, with saddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, 9 years old.—No particular marks recollected except one hind foot white, and a few white hairs in her face. Ten dollars will be given for the mare and \$15 for the apprehension of the thief. Any information of the mare, if left at Capt. Neely's Tavern, in Charlotte, will be thankfully received and the person rewarded for their trouble.
Oct. 13, 1836. 417 JAMES WILSON.

